

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2015 and 2016 SB2956

Introduced 2/18/2016, by Sen. Linda Holmes

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Environmental Barriers Act. Changes references from "accessibility standards" to "the Illinois Accessibility Code", and makes related changes. Makes changes to provisions concerning definitions. Removes a provision requiring the Capital Development Board to establish standards for areas restricted to employee use. Requires the Capital Development Board to update the Code within 3 years (rather than 2 years) after federal standards are updated. Provides that the Act generally applies to public facilities and multi-story housing constructed after May 1, 1988, with specific provisions concerning the Code's application. Requires new housing construction to comply with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's March 6, 1991 Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines and all later versions, amendments, and supplements. Requires all alterations to public facilities and multi-story housing to comply with the Code as it exists at the time of alteration. Adds provisions concerning alterations that impact accessibility or usability of paths of travel. Repeals provisions concerning alterations. Combines provisions concerning civil enforcement and other penalties. Provides that any violation of the Code is a violation of the Act. Provides the Attorney General with discretion to investigate complaints made under the Act. Adds enforcement provisions concerning the powers of the Attorney General. Changes references from "environmentally limited persons" to "individuals with disabilities". Makes other changes.

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FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

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1 AN ACT concerning health.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Environmental Barriers Act is amended by changing Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 as follows:
- 6 (410 ILCS 25/2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3712)
- Sec. 2. Statement of Findings and Purpose. The General Assembly finds that:
 - (a) Public facilities and multi-story housing units which contain environmental barriers create a serious threat to the safety and welfare of all members of society both in normal conditions and in the event of fire, panic and other emergency.
 - (b) <u>Individuals with disabilities</u> <u>Environmentally limited</u> <u>persons</u> are often denied access to and use of public facilities and multi-story housing <u>units</u> due to environmental barriers which prevent them from exercising many of their rights and privileges as citizens.
 - (c) The integration of <u>individuals with disabilities</u> environmentally limited persons into the mainstream of society furthers the goals and policies of this State to assure the right of all persons to live and work as independently as possible and to participate in the life of the community as fully as possible.

- 1 Therefore, eliminating environmental barriers is an object
- of serious public concern. This Act shall be liberally
- 3 construed toward that end.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 84-948.)
- 5 (410 ILCS 25/3) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3713)
- 6 Sec. 3. Definitions. As used in this Act <u>and the Illinois</u>
- 7 Accessibility Code (71 Ill. Adm. Code 400):
- 8 <u>"2010 Standards for Accessible Design" means the</u>
- 9 <u>regulations promulgated by the Department of Justice, 28 CFR</u>
- 10 Parts 35 and 36, pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities
- 11 Act of 1990 (ADA).
- 12 "Accessibility Code" or "Code" "Accessibility standards"
- or "standards" means those standards, known as the Illinois
- 14 Accessibility Code, 71 Ill. Adm. Code 400, adopted by the
- 15 Capital Development Board pursuant to Section 4 of this Act.
- 16 <u>"Accessible" means that a site, building, facility, or</u>
- portion thereof is compliant with the Code.
- 18 <u>"Accessible means of egress" means a continuous and</u>
- 19 unobstructed way of egress travel from any point in a building
- or facility that provides an accessible route to an area of
- 21 refuge, a horizontal exit, or a public way.
- "Accessible route" means a continuous unobstructed path
- connecting all accessible elements and spaces of a building or
- 24 facility. Interior accessible routes may include corridors,
- 25 floors, ramps, elevators, lifts, skywalks, tunnels, and clear

- 1 <u>floor space at fixtures. Exterior accessible routes may include</u>
- 2 parking access aisles, curb ramps, crosswalks at vehicular
- 3 ways, walks, ramps, and lifts.
- 4 "Adaptability" or "adaptable" means the ability of certain
- 5 <u>building spaces and elements, such as kitchen counters, sinks</u>
- 6 and grab bars, to be added or altered so as to accommodate the
- 7 needs of individuals with different types or degrees of
- 8 disability.
- 9 "Adaptable dwelling unit" means a dwelling unit
- 10 constructed and equipped so it can be converted with minimal
- 11 structural change for use by persons with different types and
- degrees of disability environmental limitation.
- 13 "Addition" means an expansion, extension, or increase in
- 14 the gross floor area of a public facility or multi-story
- 15 housing unit.
- 16 "Alteration" means any modification or renovation that
- 17 affects or could affect the usability of the building or
- 18 facility or part of the building or facility. "Alteration"
- 19 includes, but is not limited to, remodeling, renovation,
- 20 rehabilitation, reconstruction, historic preservation,
- 21 historic reconstruction, historic rehabilitation, historic
- 22 restoration, changes to or rearrangement of the structural
- 23 parts or elements, changes to or replacement of plumbing
- fixtures or controls, changes to or rearrangement in the plan
- 25 configuration of walls and full-height partitions, resurfacing
- of circulation paths or vehicular ways, and changes or

improvements to parking lots. extraordinary repairs, plumbing fixture changes, and changes or rearrangements in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions. The following work is not considered to be an alteration unless it affects the usability of the building or facility: normal maintenance, reroofing, painting or wallpapering interior or exterior redecoration, or changes to mechanical and electrical systems, replacement of plumbing, piping, or valves, asbestos removal, or installation of fire sprinkler systems.

"Built environment" means those parts of the physical environment which are designed, constructed or altered by people, including all public facilities and multi-story housing units.

"Circulation path" means an exterior or interior way of passage provided for pedestrian travel, including, but not limited to, walks, hallways, courtyards, elevators, platform lifts, ramps, stairways, and landings.

"Common <u>use areas</u>" or "common areas" means areas, including interior and exterior rooms, spaces, or elements, which are held out for use by all tenants and owners in public facilities and multi-story housing, including, but not limited to, residents of an apartment building or condominium complex, occupants of an office building, or the guests of such residents or occupants. "Common use areas" or "common areas" includes, but is units including, but not limited to, lobbies, elevators, hallways, laundry rooms, swimming pools, storage

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1	rooms,	recreation	areas,	parking	garages,	bullaing	oiilces,

- 2 conference rooms, patios, restrooms, telephones, drinking
- 3 fountains, restaurants, cafeterias, delicatessens and stores.
- 4 "Construction" means any erection, building, installation
- 5 or reconstruction. Additions shall be deemed construction for
- 6 purposes of this Act.
- 7 "Curb ramp" means a ramp that cuts through or is built up
- 8 to the curb. Curb ramps can be perpendicular or parallel, or a
- 9 combination of parallel and perpendicular ramps.
- 10 "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that
- 11 substantially limits one or more major life activities; a
- record or history of such an impairment; or regarded as having
- 13 such an impairment.
- "Dwelling unit" means a single unit of residence which
- provides a kitchen or food preparation area, in addition to
- 16 rooms and spaces for living, bathing, sleeping, and the like.
- 17 Dwelling units are found in such housing types such as
- townhouses and apartment buildings.
- "Element" means an architectural, or mechanical (including
- 20 <u>electrical and</u> plumbing), or <u>electrical</u> component of a
- 21 building, facility, space, or public right-of-way.
- 22 including but not limited to a telephone, curb ramp, door,
- 23 drinking fountain, seating, or water closet.
- "Entrance" means any access point to a building or portion
- of a building or facility or multi-story housing unit used for
- the purpose of entering. An entrance includes the approach

walk, the vertical access leading to the entrance platform, the entrance platform itself, vestibules if provided, and the entry door or doors or gate or gates.

"Environmental barrier" means an element or space of the built environment which limits accessibility to or use of the built environment by <u>individuals</u> with <u>disabilities</u> environmentally limited persons.

"Environmentally limited person" means a person with a disability or condition who is restricted in the use of the built environment.

"Facility" means all or any portion of buildings, structures, site improvements, elements, and pedestrian routes or vehicular ways located on a site.

"Governmental unit" means State agencies and local government agencies as defined in the State Auditing Act, public colleges and universities, and school districts. the State or any political subdivision thereof, including but not limited to any county, town, township, city, village, municipality, municipal corporation, school district or other special purpose district.

"Means of egress" means a continuous and unobstructed path of travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way, consisting of 3 separate and distinct parts: the exit access, the exit, and the exit discharge. A means of egress comprises vertical and horizontal means of travel and includes intervening room spaces, doors, hallways, corridors,

passageways, balconies, ramps, stairs, enclosures, lobbies, escalators, horizontal exits, courts, and yards.

"Multi-story housing unit" means any building of 4 or more stories containing 10 or more dwelling units constructed to be held out for sale or lease by any person to the public. "Multi-story housing" includes, but is not limited to, the following building types: apartment buildings, condominium apartment buildings, convents, housing for the elderly, and monasteries.

"Occupiable" means a room or enclosed space designed for human occupancy in which individuals congregate for amusement, educational, or similar purposes, or in which occupants are engaged at labor, and that is equipped with means of egress, light, and ventilation.

"Owner" means the person contracting for the construction or alteration. That person may be the owner of the real property or existing facility or the may be a tenant of the real property or existing facility.

"Primary function area" means an area of a building or facility containing a major activity for which the building or facility is intended. There can be multiple areas containing a primary function in a single building. Primary function areas are not limited to public use areas. Mixed use facilities may include numerous primary function areas for each use. Areas containing a primary function do not include: mechanical rooms, boiler rooms, supply storage rooms, employee lounges or locker

Т	Tooms, Janitorial Closets, entrances, Corridors, or restrooms.
2	Restrooms are not areas containing a primary function unless
3	the provision of restrooms is a primary purpose of the area,
4	such as in highway rest stops.
5	"Public" means any group of people who are users of the
6	building or employees of the building. The term "public" is not
7	intended to include those people who are employed by the owner
8	of a building for the sole purpose of construction or
9	alteration of a building during the time in which the building
10	is being constructed or altered.
11	"Person" means one or more individuals, partnerships,
12	associations, unincorporated organizations, corporations,
13	cooperatives, legal representatives, trustees, receivers,
14	agents, any group of persons or any governmental unit.
15	"Planning" means the preparation of architectural or
16	engineering designs or plans, technical or other
17	specifications, landscaping plans or other preconstruction
18	plans or specifications.
19	"Public facility" means:
20	(1) any building, structure, or site improvement which
21	is:
22	(i) owned by or on behalf of a governmental unit,
23	(ii) leased, rented or used, in whole or in part,
24	by a governmental unit, or
25	(iii) financed, in whole or in part, by a grant or
26	a loan made or quaranteed by a governmental unit; or

Т	(2) any buriaring, structure, or site improvement used
2	or held out for use or intended for use by the public or by
3	employees for one or more of, but not limited to, the
4	following:
5	(i) the purpose of gathering, recreation,
6	transient lodging, education, employment,
7	institutional care, or the purchase, rental, sale or
8	acquisition of any goods, personal property or
9	services;
10	(ii) places of public display or collection;
11	(iii) social service establishments; and
12	(iv) stations used for specified public
13	transportation; or -
14	(3) a public right-of-way.
15	"Public right-of-way" means public land or property,
16	usually in interconnected corridors, that is acquired for or
17	dedicated to transportation purposes.
18	"Public way" means any street, alley, or other parcel of
19	land open to the outside air leading to a public street, which
20	has been deeded, dedicated, or otherwise permanently
21	appropriated to the public for public use, and which has a
22	clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (3048 mm).
23	"Ramp" means a walking surface that has a running slope
24	steeper than 1:20.
25	"Public" means any group of people who are users of the
26	building and employees of the building excluding those people

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who are employed by the owner of a building for construction or alteration of a building.

"Reproduction cost" means the estimated cost of constructing a new building, structure, or site improvement of like size, design and materials at the site of the original building, structure, or site improvement, assuming such site is clear. The reproduction cost shall be determined by using the recognized standards of an authoritative organization.

"Site improvements" means landscaping, pedestrian and vehicular pathways, steps, ramps, curb ramps, parking lots, outdoor lighting, recreational facilities, and the like, added to a site.

"Space" means a definable area, such as a toilet room, corridor, assembly area, entrance, storage room, alcove, courtyard, or lobby.

"State" means the State of Illinois and any instrumentality or agency thereof.

"Technically infeasible" means, with respect to an alteration of a building or a facility, that something has little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member that is an essential part of the structural frame; or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces, or features that are in full and strict compliance with the

1 <u>minimum requirements.</u>

"Temporary building" means a building or any element of a building which is not permanent and is designed to be used only for a short period of time for some special purpose. "Temporary building" includes, but is not limited to, reviewing stands, temporary classrooms, bleacher areas, stages, platforms and daises, fixed furniture systems, wall systems, exhibit areas, temporary banking facilities, and temporary health screening facilities. Structures and equipment directly associated with the actual processes of construction are not required to be accessible.

"Transient lodging" means a building or facility or portion of a building or facility, excluding inpatient medical care facilities and owner-occupied buildings of 4 or fewer lodging units. "Transient lodging" may include, but is not limited to, resorts, group homes, hotels and motels, including cabins and other detached units, and dormitories.

18 (Source: P.A. 89-539, eff. 7-19-96.)

19 (410 ILCS 25/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3714)

Sec. 4. Illinois Accessibility Code Standards. The Capital Development Board shall adopt and publish accessibility standards known as the Illinois Accessibility Code. With respect to Accessibility standards for public facilities, the Code shall dictate minimum design, construction, and alteration requirements to facilitate access to and use of the

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public facility by individuals with disabilities environmentally limited persons. With respect to Accessibility standards for multi-story housing, the Code units shall dictate minimum design and construction requirements to facilitate access to and use of the common areas by individuals with disabilities environmentally limited persons and create a number of adaptable dwelling units in accordance with Section With respect to areas within public facilities multi story housing units which areas are restricted to use by the employees of businesses or concerns occupying such restricted areas, the Capital Development Board shall promulgate standards designed to ensure that such areas will be accessible to those environmentally limited persons who can reasonably be expected to perform the duties of a job therein.

The Code standards shall be adopted and revised in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the Capital Development Board shall begin the process of updating the 1997 Illinois Accessibility Code and shall model the updates on the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. By no later than January 1, 2017, the Capital Development Board shall adopt and publish the updated Illinois Illinois Accessibility Code. The updated Accessibility Code may be more stringent than the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design and may identify specific standards. Beginning on January 1, 2017, if the ADA Standards

- 1 for Accessible Design are updated, then the Capital Development
- 2 Board shall update its accessibility standards, in keeping with
- 3 the ADA Standards for Accessible Design, within 3 $\frac{2}{2}$ years after
- 4 the ADA Standards for Accessible Design updates and shall adopt
- 5 and publish an updated Illinois Accessibility Code.
- 6 The Capital Development Board may issue written
- 7 interpretation of the <u>Code</u> standards adopted under <u>Section 4 of</u>
- 8 this Act. The Capital Development Board shall issue an
- 9 interpretation within 30 calendar days of receipt of a written
- 10 request by certified mail unless a longer period is agreed to
- 11 by the parties. Interpretations issued under this Section are
- 12 project specific and do not constitute precedent for future or
- 13 different circumstances.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 98-224, eff. 1-1-14; 99-61, eff. 7-16-15.)
- 15 (410 ILCS 25/5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3715)
- Sec. 5. Scope.
- 17 (a) New construction. Any new public facility or
- 18 <u>multi-story housing</u>, or portion thereof, the construction of
- 19 which began after May 1, 1988, is subject to the current
- 20 provisions of this Act. The Code adopted by the Capital
- 21 Development Board shall apply as follows The standards adopted
- 22 by the Capital Development Board shall apply to:
- 23 (1) Public facilities; new construction Facilities;
- 24 New Construction. Any new public facility or portion
- 25 thereof, the construction of which is begun after May 1,

1988 is subject to the provisions of the Code applicable to new construction as the Code existed at the time the construction commenced. the effective date of this Act.

multi-story housing; new construction. Any new multi-story housing, or portion thereof, the construction of which is begun after May 1, 1988, is subject to the provisions of the Code applicable to new construction as the Code existed at the time the construction commenced. Twenty percent, or at least one, whichever is greater, of the dwelling units in the multi-story housing shall be adaptable and the adaptable units shall be distributed throughout the multi-story housing to provide a variety of sizes and locations. In addition, all common and public use spaces shall be in compliance with the Code.

(3) Any However, any new public facility or multi-story housing (i) for which a specific contract for the planning has been awarded prior to the effective date of a new version of the Code this Act and (ii) construction of which is begun within 12 months of the effective date of the new version of the Code this Act shall be exempt from compliance with the new version of the Code and may instead comply with the version of the Code as it existed at the time the contract was awarded. standards adopted pursuant to this Act insofar as those standards vary from standards in the Illinois Accessibility Code.

(2) Multi Story Housing Units; New Construction. Any

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new multi-story housing unit or portion thereof, the construction of which is begun after the effective date of this Act. However, any new multi-story housing unit (i) for which a specific contract for the planning has been awarded to the effective date of this Act and (ii) construction of which is begun within 12 months of the effective date of this Act shall be exempt from compliance with the standards adopted pursuant to this Act insofar as those standards vary from standards in the Illinois Accessibility Code. Provided, however, that if the common areas comply with the standards, if 20% of the dwelling units are adaptable and if the adaptable dwelling units include dwelling units of various sizes and locations within the multi-story housing unit, then the entire multi-story housing unit shall be deemed to comply with the standards.

(4) (a 1) Accessibility of structures; new construction. New housing subject to regulation under this Act shall comply be constructed in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. In and, in the case where the new housing is and the new housing not defined as multi-story for the purposes of this Act, but instead is a building in which 4 or more dwelling units or sleeping units intended to be occupied as a residence are contained within a single structure, the housing shall comply with the technical guidance requirements of the Department of

Housing and Urban Development's Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines published March 6, 1991, and all subsequent versions, amendments, or supplements the Supplement to Notice of Fair Housing Accessibility Guidelines: Questions and Answers about the Guidelines, published June 28, 1994.

This subsection (4) (a 1) does not apply within any unit of local government that by ordinance, rule, or regulation prescribes requirements to increase and facilitate access to the built environment by individuals with disabilities environmentally limited persons that are more stringent than those contained in this Act prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 94th General Assembly.

- (5) This Act, together with the Illinois Accessibility Code, 71 Ill. Adm. Code 400, has the force of a building code and as such is law in the State of Illinois. Any violation of the Code is deemed a violation of this Act and subject to enforcement pursuant to this Act.
- (b) Alterations. Any alteration to a public facility shall provide accessibility as follows:
 - (1) Alterations Generally. No alteration shall be undertaken that decreases or has the effect of decreasing accessibility or usability of a building or facility below the requirements for new construction at the time of alteration.
 - (2) Applicability. Any alteration of a public facility

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or multi-story housing shall comply with the Code provisions regarding alterations as such provisions exist at the time such alteration commences. If the alteration costs 15% or less of the reproduction cost of the public facility, the element or space being altered shall comply with the applicable requirements for new construction.

(3) Path of travel to primary function area. An alteration that affects or could affect the usability of or access to an area containing a primary function shall be made so as to ensure that, to the maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the primary function area, including the entrance route to the altered area and the rest rooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities, unless the cost of the alterations to provide an accessible path of travel to the primary function area exceeds 20% of the cost of the overall alteration, or such alterations are otherwise disproportionate to the overall alterations in terms of cost and scope as set forth in the Code. State Owned Public Facilities. If the alteration is to a public facility owned by the State and the alteration costs more than 15% but than 50% of the reproduction cost of the public facility, the following shall comply with the applicable requirements for new construction:

(i) the element or space being altered,

1	(ii) an entrance and a means of egress intended for
2	use by the general public,
3	(iii) all spaces and elements necessary to provide
4	horizontal and vertical accessible routes between an
5	accessible means entrance and means of egress and the
6	element or space being altered,
7	(iv) at least one accessible toilet room for each
8	sex or a unisex toilet when permitted, if toilets are
9	provided or required,
10	(v) accessible parking spaces, where parking is
11	provided, and
12	(vi) an accessible route from public sidewalks or
13	from accessible parking spaces, if provided, to an
14	accessible entrance.
15	(4) All Other Public Facilities. If the alteration
16	costs more than 15% but less than 50% of the reproduction
17	cost of the public facility, and less than \$100,000, the
18	following shall comply with the applicable requirements
19	for new construction:
20	(i) the element or space being altered, and
21	(ii) an entrance and a means of egress intended for
22	use by the general public.
23	(5) If the alteration costs more than 15% but less than
24	50% of the reproduction cost of the public facility, and
25	more than \$100,000, the following shall comply with the
26	applicable requirements for new construction:

1	(i) the element or space being altered,
2	(ii) an entrance and a means of egress intended for
3	use by the general public,
4	(iii) all spaces and elements necessary to provide
5	horizontal and vertical accessible routes between an
6	accessible entrance and means of egress and the element
7	or space being altered; however, privately owned
8	public facilities are not required to provide vertical
9	access in a building with 2 levels of occupiable space
10	where the cost of providing such vertical access is
11	more than 20% of the reproduction cost of the public
12	facility,
13	(iv) at least one accessible toilet room for each
14	sex or a unisex toilet, when permitted, if toilets are
15	provided or required,
16	(v) accessible parking spaces, where parking is
17	provided, and
18	(vi) an accessible route from public sidewalks or
19	from the accessible parking spaces, if provided, to an
20	accessible entrance.
21	(6) If the alteration costs 50% or more of the
22	reproduction cost of the public facility, the entire public
23	facility shall comply with the applicable requirements for
24	new construction.
25	(c) Alterations to Specific Categories of Public
26	Facilities. For religious entities, private clubs, and

owner-occupied transient lodging facilities of 5 units, compliance with the standards adopted by the Capital Development Board is not mandatory if the alteration costs 15% or less of the reproduction cost of the public facility. However, if the cost of the alteration exceeds \$100,000, the element or space being altered must comply with applicable requirements for new construction. Alterations over 15% of the reproduction cost of these public facilities are governed by subdivisions (4), (5), and (6) of subsection (b), as applicable.

(d) Calculation of Reproduction Cost. For the purpose of calculating percentages of reproduction cost, the cost of alteration shall be construed as the total actual combined cost of all alterations made within any period of 30 months.

(c) (e) No governmental unit may enter into a new or renewal agreement to lease, rent or use, in whole or in part, any building, structure or improved area which does not comply with the new construction provisions of the Code standards. Any governmental unit which, on the effective date of this Act, is leasing, renting or using, in whole or in part, any building, structure or improved area which does not comply with the Code standards shall make all reasonable efforts to terminate such lease, rental or use by January 1, 1990.

 $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (f) No public facility may be constructed or altered and no multi-story housing unit may be constructed without the statement of an architect registered in the State of Illinois

that the plans for the work to be performed comply with the 1 2 provisions of this Act and the Code standards promulgated hereunder unless the cost of such construction or alteration is 3 less than \$50,000. In the case of construction or alteration of an engineering nature, where the plans are prepared by an 5 engineer, the statement may be made by a professional engineer 6 7 registered in the State of Illinois or a structural engineer 8 registered in the State of Illinois that the engineering plans 9 comply with the provisions of this Act and the Code standards 10 promulgated hereunder. The architect's and/or engineer's 11 statement shall be filed by the architect or engineer and 12 maintained in the office of the governmental unit responsible 13 for the issuance of the building permit. In those governmental 14 units which do not issue building permits, the statement shall 15 be filed and maintained in the office of the county clerk.

- 16 <u>(e) The requirements found in the Code cannot be waived by</u>
 17 any party.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 94-283, eff. 1-1-06.)
- 19 (410 ILCS 25/6) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3716)
- 20 Sec. 6. Civil Enforcement.
- 21 <u>(a)</u> The Attorney General shall have authority to enforce
 22 <u>the Code</u> the standards. The Attorney General <u>may shall</u>
 23 investigate any complaint or reported violation of this Act
 24 and, where necessary to ensure compliance, may <u>do bring an</u>
 25 action for any or all of the following:

Τ	(1) Conduct an investigation to determine if a
2	violation of this Act and the Code exist. This includes the
3	<pre>power to: mandamus;</pre>
4	(A) require the individual or entity to file a
5	statement or report in writing under oath or otherwise,
6	as to all information the Attorney General may
7	<pre>consider;</pre>
8	(B) examine under oath any person alleged to have
9	participated in or with knowledge of the violations;
10	<u>and</u>
11	(C) issue subpoenas or conduct hearing in aid of
12	any investigation.
13	(2) Bring an action for injunction to halt construction
14	or alteration of any public facility or multi-story housing
15	or to require compliance with the <u>Code</u> standards by any
16	public facility or multi-story housing which has been or is
17	being constructed or altered in violation of this Act <u>and</u>
18	the Code. +
19	(3) Bring an action for mandamus. injunction to halt
20	construction of any multi-story housing unit or to require
21	compliance with the standards by any multi-story housing
22	unit which has been or is being constructed in violation of
23	this Act; or
24	(4) Bring an action for penalties as follows: other
25	appropriate relief.
26	(A) any owner of a public facility or multi-story

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1	housing in violation of this Act shall be subject to
2	civil penalties in a sum not to exceed \$250 per day,
3	and each day the owner is in violation of this Act
4	constitutes a separate offense;
5	(B) any architect or engineer negligently or
6	intentionally stating pursuant to Section 5 of this Act
7	that a plan is in compliance with this Act when such
8	plan is not in compliance shall be subject to a
9	suspension, revocation, or refusal of restoration of
10	his or her certificate of registration or license
11	pursuant to the Illinois Architecture Practice Act of
12	1989, the Professional Engineering Practice Act of
13	1989, and the Structural Engineering Practice Act of
14	1989; and
15	(C) any person issuing a building permit or other
16	official authorization for the construction or
17	alteration of a public facility or the construction of
18	multi-story housing in violation of this Act shall be
19	subject to civil penalties in a sum not to exceed
20	\$1,000.
21	(5) Bring an action for any other appropriate relief,
22	including, but not limited to, in lieu of a civil action,
23	the entry of an Assurance of Voluntary Compliance with the

individual or entity deemed to have violated this Act.

be in violation of this Act and the Code following construction

(b) A public facility or multi-story housing continues to

- or alteration so long as the public facility is not compliant
- with this Act and the Code.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)
- 4 (410 ILCS 25/8) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3718)
- 5 Sec. 8. Local Standards. The provisions of this Act and the
- 6 <u>Code adopted under this Act</u> regulations and standards
- 7 promulgated hereunder constitute minimum requirements for all
- 8 governmental units, including home rule units. Any
- 9 governmental unit may <u>enact</u> prescribe more stringent
- 10 requirements to increase and facilitate access to the built
- 11 environment by individuals with disabilities environmentally
- 12 <u>limited persons</u>.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 84-948.)
- 14 (410 ILCS 25/7 rep.)
- 15 Section 10. The Environmental Barriers Act is amended by
- 16 repealing Section 7.

from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 3718

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410 ILCS 25/8

410 ILCS 25/7 rep.